Election Data Services

6171 Emerywood Court
Manassas, Virginia 20112

202 789.2004 tel. or
703 580.7267
703 580.6258 fax
Info@electiondataservices.com

EMBARGOED UNTIL: 12:01 A.M. EST, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 2009

Date: December 23, 2009
Contact: Kimball W. Brace
Tel.: (202) 789–2004 or (703) 580-7267
Email: kbrace@electiondataservices.com
Website: www.electiondataservices.com

New Population Estimates Show Additional Changes For 2009 Congressional Apportionment, With Many States Sitting Close to the Edge for 2010

New Census Bureau population estimates released today show new changes are likely for three more states in their congressional representation, with major emphasis on loses in the Midwest and gains in the South and Far West, compared to last year's population release. However, trends contained in the new data point towards more twists in population growth over the remaining nine months between the date of the data and Census day on April 1, 2010. The trends lead to a variety of potential scenarios by the time apportionment happens in 2010.

The 2009 population estimates shift two more congressional seats between four states than what was reported in last year's study of the 2008 estimates (see Election Data Services Inc., "New Population Estimates Show Slight Changes For 2008 Congressional Apportionment, But Point to Major Changes for 2010" December 22, 2008). The states of **Illinois** and **Ohio** have lost or not gained as much population as earlier in the decade, and now have lost a congressional seat in the new study. The two seats shift to **South Carolina** and **Washington** (both states gain the seats by roughly 25,000 people to spare).

Overall, the new 2009 estimates show that ten congressional seats in 17 states have already changed at this point in the decade, if a new apportionment was made with the updated numbers. Seven states—**Arizona, Florida, Georgia, Nevada, South Carolina, Utah** and **Washington**—would each gain a seat and **Texas** would gain three seats if the U.S. House of Representatives were reapportioned with census population estimates for July 1, 2009, according to Election Data Services' analysis. Eight states would lose single seats— **Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York,** and **Pennsylvania,** while the state of **Ohio** now stands to lose two seats. *Table A* in this report shows the apportionment distribution for the 2009 estimates.

The 2009 estimates bring the data one year closer to the official census that will be taken in 2010, just 99 days away. The new information has allowed Election Data Services, Inc. to generate 2010 population projections based on several different models of change that are apparent in the newly released data. First, there is a "long-term" trend model that reflects the overall change that has occurred so far this decade; that is from 2000 to 2009, and projects it forward nine months to correspond to census day on April 1, 2010. Second, there are four "mid-term" trend models that use the population change that has occurred from 2004 to 2009, from 2005 to 2009, from 2006 to 2009, and from 2007 to 2009. Finally, a "short-term" trend model incorporates the change that has occurred in just the past year, from 2008 to 2009, and carries that rate of change forward to 2010. The Census Bureau's state population estimates released today included updates to previous year's estimates in this decade. *Table B* and *C* in this report show the Bureau's yearly population estimates for this decade *(B)* and the results of the various trended population data *(C)*.

All six trend models contain subtle changes for each state, and impacts where they fall in the apportionment ranking for the 435 seats in Congress. Four additional states could find their delegation size change with the 2010 projections, compared to the 2009 estimates. The state of **Arizona** could pick up a second seat under the models that look towards the longest trend in population change, but they stand to just gain a single seat with data that's focused on the most immediate past. The state of **California** has the potential for losing a congressional seat for the first time since they became a state nearly 150 years ago. Two models show them losing a seat, while the other four models find them staying unchanged. **Minnesota** just barely keeps all eight of their congressional seats with the 2009 data, but all six models point to them losing one of the seats by Census day next year. Finally, the state of **Texas** would gain a fourth additional seat in five of the six models, but stay at only three additional seats when the longest term trend (where change for the entire decade is taking into account) is used. *Table D* summaries the apportionment changes by state for the various estimates over the decade, as well as the trend projections.

"We were actually surprised that the new numbers didn't show even more change in apportionment, given the housing market downturn in the past two years and the onset of the recession this last year," said Kimball Brace, President of Election Data Services, Inc. "Twenty-one states and the District of Columbia actually increased their rate of change this past year compared to the year before," Brace noted. *Table C-2* in this report shows the rate of change for each year's population estimates compared to the year before.

Differences between the states and changes between the different models within a single state give important clues to population shifts that are occurring in the nation and which can have a strong impact on the apportionment process. Both **Arizona** and **Nevada** have steadily declined in their population growth over the decade and **Arizona'** lower growth rate has impacted whether it will gain a second seat next year. **Nevada**, on the other hand, has enough population to keep its' additional seat. The Bureau's data shows that three states (**Maine, Michigan** and **Rhode Island**) actually lost population in 2009 compared to 2008. **Rhode Island's** loss puts it closer to the potential of losing one of their two congressional districts. The state has the nation's smallest populated districts.

2010 Projections

All of the future population projections add one or two states to the list of states slated to gain and lose congressional seats that have been documented with the release of the 2009 estimates, above. In addition, one or two seats get added to the mix of districts that are likely to change by 2010. See *Table D*. A surprise occurs with the State of **Oregon**, which appeared in 2008 to have enough population to gain an additional congressional seat in 2010 based on some of the projection models. However, the 2009 data indicates the state did not gain enough population to gain the seat in any of the new models. The state missed the cut off for a new seat by just 15- to 22-thoucand persons. The additional seat appears to have gone to its northern neighbor, the State of **Washington**. **Florida's** population slowdown appears to keep it from gaining a second additional seat this decade as had been earlier projected. Change for the State of **North Carolina** is more tentative; all six models now show the state will just miss gaining an additional seat next year. Earlier estimates and studies had pointed to **Missouri** as potentially losing a congressional seat, but the new data finds the state just barely keeping the district, with anywhere from 5- to 14-thousand people to spare.

The "long-term" trend model shows a total of 11 congressional seats would change in 2010, affecting 18 states (8 as gainers and 10 as losers). The "mid-term" models would change 11 or 12 congressional seats and impact 18 to 19 states, while the "short-term" model has 11 seats changing in 18 states. *Table D* attached to this press release summarizes apportionment changes over the current decade, as well as the six projection models for 2010.

The Census Bureau released 2010 population projections in July 2005, and the projections were the subject of an earlier Election Data Services study. "Those projections, however, were created before Katrina, and do not reflect the population changes for **Louisiana** that have been released in the past two years," said Brace. At that time, the study projected that 10 congressional seats would be changed in 2010, affecting 15 states.

The 2009 population estimates have not been statistically adjusted for any known undercount. No estimates were provided for U.S. military personnel overseas. This component has in the past been counted by the Census Bureau and allocated to the states. Overseas military personnel have been a factor in the apportionment formula for the past several decades, including the switching of the final seat in 2000 that went from **Utah** to **North Carolina**. As part of its research for this study, Election Data Services took the 2000 military overseas counts and added them to the Census Bureau's 2009 population estimates. However, there were no changes in the state allocations of congressional seats with the military overseas population added to the 2009 study.

The 2009 reapportionment analysis shows the margins by which congressional seats were allocated to the states, compared to the last congressional reapportionment in 2001 after the 2000 census. In the 2009 analysis, the last seat in the 435-member House would go to **Washington**, which gains its 10th congressional seat by a margin of only 24,592 people to spare. **Minnesota** received seat number 434 in the 2009 study, holding onto its last (and 8th) seat by just 28,825 people. However, that seat was lost when the data was moved forward to 2010. **Ohio**, in position no. 436, would be next in line to gain back one of their two projected lost congressional

seats, but missed that by a margin of just 42,752 people. The 2009 data showed **Florida** would have received seat number 437, just missing the gain of a second additional seat by 74,115 people.

2009 Reapportionment Analysis

2008 Population Estimates			2000 Census Population		
Last Five Seats		**Margin of Gain**	**Last Five Seats**		**Margin of Gain**
431	Missouri (9th)	48,939	431	Iowa (5th)	44,338
432	California (53rd)	219,859	432	Florida (25th)	212,934
433	South Carolina (7th)	25,530	433	Ohio (18th)	79,688
434	Minnesota (8th)	28,825	434	California (53rd)	33,942
435	Washington (10th)	24,592	435	North Carolina (13th)	3,087
Next Seats		**Margin of Loss**	**Next Seats**		**Margin of Loss**
436	Ohio (17th)	42,752	436	Utah (4th)	856
437	Florida (27th)	74,115	437	New York (30th)	47,249
438	Oregon (6th)	21,918	438	Texas (33rd)	86,272
439	Texas (36th)	152,833	439	Michigan (16th)	50,888
440	Illinois (19th)	80,499	440	Indiana (10th)	37,056

The detailed 2010 projection reapportionment analysis is shown in *Table E* for the "long-term" trend model (2000-2009), in *Table F* for the "mid-term" trend model (2004-2009), *Table G* for the 2005-2009 trend, *Table H* for the 2006-2009 trend, and *Table I* for the 2007-2009 trend, Finally, *Table J* shows the details for the "short-term" trend model (2008-2009).

A review of the last 5 seats/ next 5 seats calculations demonstrates the extreme closeness and volatility inherent in the 2010 population projections. At this point in time there are 16 seats from the same number of states that are vying for the last six seats in the 435 member congressional chamber. Six states are close to gaining an additional seat (**Florida** – 27th; **North Carolina** – 14th; **Oregon** – 6th: **South Carolina** – 7th; **Texas** – 36th and **Washington** – 10th), while six states are very close to loosing a seat (**California** – 53rd; **Illinois** – 19th; **Louisiana** – 7th; **Minnesota** – 8th; **Missouri** – 9th; and **New York** – 28th;). *Table J* shows the margin of population needed to gain the seat or the population by which the seat was lost for each of the 2010 population projections under the six different trend models. Some of the margins are very closes and reflect the battle to get the last several seats that are handed out in the reapportionment process. "A number of states have much to gain or lose by very small margins in the upcoming Census, which points out the need to have a full and complete count in a number of these states," said Brace

Election Data Services Inc. is a political consulting firm that specializes in redistricting, election administration, and the analysis of census and political data. Election Data Services conducts the congressional apportionment analyses with each annual release of the census population estimates. For more information about the reapportionment analysis, contact Kimball Brace (202.789.2004 or 703-580-7267 or kbrace@electiondataservices.com).

Last 5/Next 5 Analysis for 2010 Projections
with Margin of Population Just Gained or Lost By
apportionment1_5_July2009.xls

		"Long-Term"	"Mid-Term"				"Short-Term"
		2000 - 2009	2004 - 2009	2005 - 2009	2006 - 2009	2007 - 2009	2008 - 2009
Seat #		Trend	Trend	Trend	Trend		Trend
430		NY - 28th	S.C. - 7th	S.C. - 7th	S.C. - 7th	NY - 28th	NY - 28th
		92,083	29,995	31,805	32,760	132,081	148,704
431		S.C. - 7th	NY - 28th	NY - 28th	NY - 28th	S.C. - 7th	S.C. - 7th
		17,616	105,301	104,538	128,064	28,826	21,287
432		AZ - 10th	WA - 10th	WA - 10th	WA - 10th	WA - 10th	WA - 10th
		25,356	22,895	24,460	26,171	28,885	28,618
433		WA - 10th	AZ - 10th	MO - 9th	MO - 9th	CA - 53rd	CA - 53rd
		9,362	20,577	11,885	14,257	98,901	117,766
434		MO - 9th	MO - 9th	TX - 36th	CA - 53rd	MO - 9th	TX - 36th
		5,271	13,777	41,400	58,518	13,442	40,336
435		CA - 53rd	TX - 36th	AZ - 10th	TX - 36th	TX - 36th	MO - 9th
		15,073	34,574	4,162	34,169	35,368	9,290
436		TX - 36th	CA - 53rd	CA - 53rd	MN - 8th	MN - 8th	MN - 8th
		10,192	51,134	23,029	7,204	7,457	8,193
437		FL - 27th	MN - 8th	MN - 8th	AZ - 10th	OR - 6th	OR - 6th
		11,244	11,931	7,119	20,212	19,534	22,155
438		MN - 8th	FL - 27th	N.C. - 14th	OR - 6th	AZ - 10th	AZ - 10th
		11,641	66,549	37,065	17,632	35,202	51,504
439		OR - 6th	OR - 6th	OR - 6th	N.C. - 14th	N.C. - 14th	FL - 27th
		22,311	18,329	15,425	44,320	54,845	145,702
440		N.C. - 14th	N.C. - 14th	FL - 27th	FL - 27th	FL - 27th	N.C. - 14th
		60,013	46,688	94,603	124,554	135,998	74,451
441		OH - 17th	OH - 17th	OH - 17th	LA - 7th	IL - 19th	IL - 19th
		141,291	142,082	134,542	34,267	143,110	139,703